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# Japan

# Fishery Products

# Annual

# 2003

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**Report Highlights:**
Japan's Salmon consumption is expected to drop by 7% to 455,000 MT in 2003, while imports are expected to fall by 17% to 225,000 MT. The U.S. import share is expected to remain unchanged at about 12%. Another large domestic catch is expected in 2003, further pressuring the market. Japan's salmon exports are expected to jump by 30% in 2003. Japan's salmon roe and egg consumption is expected to ease in 2003, while domestic production will likely increase slightly, leading to a 10% drop in imports. The U.S. import share of roes and eggs is expected to remain at about 80%. Surimi demand will remain weak in 2003, and imports are expected to drop by about 5%. Consumption of Pollack and cod roes is expected to rebound in 2003, helping to boost imports by 5%.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Tokyo [JA1]
[JA]

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## Salmon and (Trout) Section

### 2004 Market Outlook Summary

Demand for salmon is expected to remain soft in 2004, with a slight drop in consumption. Salmon imports are also forecast to decline in 2004, with reduced shipments of farm-raised salmon from Chile and Norway. It will be difficult for U.S. wild salmon to recapture market share in 2004 due to weak demand. Imports of further processed salmon (U.S., Norwegian, and Chilean origin) from China and other Asian suppliers will continue to grow in 2004.

Japan's domestic salmon catch has been relatively large over the past several years. Post assumes that the 2004 catch will be about 255,000 MT, which is the average for the past three years. Increasing preference for quality (higher fat content), and concerns about food safety, will continue to drive suppliers to adopt safety and quality assurance measures such as HACCP, along with traceability for branded products.

### 2003 Market Situation and Update

Summary: Relatively weak consumption in 2003 has resulted in surplus supplies of salmon in the Japanese market. Import demand has remained soft, and is unlikely to strengthen given another abundant fall season domestic catch. Low-priced domestic wild salmon is being marketed in large quantities in competition with other fall season fish, such as *saury*, which is being sold at extremely low prices. The surplus situation will likely boost exports of Japanese salmo n to China and Thailand for processing and re-export.

### 2003 Consumption Remains Weak

Japan's Salmon and trout consumption in 2003 is projected to fall by 7% from the previous year to 455,000 MT. Strong demand related to the detection of BSE in Japan in 2001, which helped to absorb large supplies in previous years, has disappeared in 2003. Consumption of fresh and frozen salmon at the retail level is particularly stagnant, impacting sales of imported farm-raised salmon. A glut of low-priced saury is also expected to cut into sales of salmon this fall.

With another abundant fall catch, Hokkaido, the primary salmon-producing region in Japan, has launched a major regional brand campaign to promote the "wild and safe" characteristics of its salmon. This effort is a response to Japanese consumer concerns over food safety, including the use of chemicals and drugs to produce farm-raised salmon. Japanese retailers are also addressing consumer concerns by expanding private brand products with quality and safety assurances.

### Interest in Wild and Natural Bristol Bay Salmon May be Limited by Fat Content

According to fishery experts, demand for wild salmon from Bristol Bay, which has a relatively low fat content, is limited in part because Japanese consumers prefer farm-raised salmon, which has a higher fat content. Bristol Bay salmon generally competes with domestic fall salmon, which also has a relatively low fat content. Trade sources report that Alaskan salmon caught outside the Bay ("local salmon"), which has a relatively higher fat content, continues to attract Japanese buyers seeking high quality wild salmon.

### Japan's Salmon Imports Forecast to Drop in 2003

Based on January – August trade data, Japan's 2003 salmon imports are projected to fall by 17% to 225,000 MT. Imports during the first eight months of 2003 dropped by 22% to 148,308 MT, compared to the same time last year, with significant reductions of farm-raised salmon from Chile and Norway.

Customs entries of Chilean Coho (frozen) in 2003 are lower than last year. Industry sources report that Chilean producers have implemented voluntary production cuts this year, after experiencing over production and low prices in 2002. Imports from Chile during the remainder of the year could be impacted by strict residue testing by the Japanese Government following the detection of oxytetracycline (OTC) in Chilean salmon this summer. Japanese retailers are particularly sensitive to food safety matters and the need to assure their customers about the safety of their products.

Demand for fresh, farm-raised Atlantic salmon from Norway, which is used in Japanese hotels and restaurants, has been slumping, reportedly due to the prolonged economic recession. Trade sources report that changes in Norway's salmon industry are also contributing to lower shipments.

Japan's weak market situation and increased domestic catches, will hinder imports of Alaskan salmon this year. Post projects that the U.S. import share will remain unchanged at about 12% in 2003 at 27,000 MT.

**Another Large Domestic Catch Expected in 2003**

Post projects that Japan's 2003 domestic catch will exceed the level reached last year, which was 258,000 MT. According to industry sources, the cumulative catch is 28% larger than last year so far in 2003 (38.7 million fish as of October). However, the value of the 2003 catch is substantially lower than last year due to competition from abundant supplies of lower-priced domestic saury.

**Japan's 2003 Salmon Exports Boosted by Abundant Domestic Catches**

Japan's salmon exports to Asian markets, namely China and Thailand, have nearly doubled during the first eight months of 2003. Total exports are projected to exceed last year's level by over 30%.

**Japanese Salmon and Trout Imports**
**January – December 2000 – 2002**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 02/01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **--World--** | **232,215** | **276,481** | **270,158** | **-2%** |
| 1 | Chile | 99,504 | 139,530 | 123,072 | -12% |
| 2 | Norway | 54,431 | 62,867 | 62,805 | 0% |
| 3 | Russia | 26,391 | 26,899 | 31,921 | 19% |
| 4 | United States | 40,364 | 32,690 | 31,702 | -3% |
| 5 | Canada | 5,116 | 6,072 | 7,655 | 26% |
| 6 | New Zealand | 1,656 | 2,755 | 4,959 | 80% |
| 7 | Denmark | 1,427 | 2,268 | 4,004 | 77% |
| 8 | Others | 3,326 | 3,399 | 4,040 | 19% |

**HS (030310), 030311, 030319, 030321, 030322, 030329, 030212, 030211, and 030219**

Note: HS Code 030310 is valid until 2000. HS 030311 and 030319 are new additions from 2002.

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Salmon and Trout Imports**
**January - August 2001 – 2003**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | % Change 03/02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | --World-- | 192,894 | 189,715 | 148,308 | -22% |
| 1 | Chile | 104,840 | 99,116 | 76,462 | -23% |
| 2 | Norway | 43,195 | 39,306 | 31,726 | -19% |
| 3 | United States | 19,745 | 24,812 | 14,705 | -41% |
| 4 | Russia | 15,517 | 14,586 | 12,718 | -13% |
| 5 | Denmark | 1,877 | 2,483 | 4,782 | 93% |
| 6 | Canada | 3,899 | 4,013 | 2,391 | -40% |
| 7 | New Zealand | 1,750 | 3,225 | 2,221 | -31% |
| 8 | Others | 2,071 | 2,175 | 3,303 | 52% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Salmon and Trout Exports**
**January - December 2000 – 2002**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 02/01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | --World-- | 5,135 | 29,366 | 34,108 | 16% |
| 1 | China | 3,131 | 23,428 | 23,904 | 2% |
| 2 | Thailand | 487 | 1,405 | 3,865 | 175% |
| 3 | Taiwan | 324 | 1,156 | 3,480 | 201% |
| 4 | Russia | 577 | 2,408 | 1,759 | -27% |
| 5 | Korea, South | 238 | 492 | 814 | 66% |
| 6 | Vietnam | 48 | 240 | 124 | -48% |
| 7 | Others | 330 | 237 | 161 | -32% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Salmon and Trout Exports**
**January - August 2001 – 2003**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | % Change 03/02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | --World-- | 3,526 | 5,065 | 10,476 | 107% |
| 1 | China | 2,841 | 2,987 | 8,487 | 184% |
| 2 | Thailand | 173 | 1,035 | 1,179 | 14% |
| 3 | Korea, South | 150 | 26 | 449 | 1642% |
| 4 | Russia | 119 | 44 | 162 | 267% |
| 5 | Taiwan | 111 | 839 | 123 | -85% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Georgia | 0 | 0 | 48 | #DIV/0! |
| 7 | Others | 131 | 135 | 28 | -79% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

## Salmon and Trout Roe (Sujiko) and Eggs (Ikura) Section

### 2004 Market Outlook Summary

Fishery experts predict that market preferences for salmon and trout eggs marinated with soy sauce in the food service and the prepared food sectors will continue to grow in 2004. Increased domestic production of salmon and trout roe in 2003 along with substantial carry over stocks will pressure market prices through the fall season. Low market prices are expected to slightly increase consumption in 2004. Demand for high quality U.S. roe and eggs will likely remain stable, along with total imports.

### 2003 Market Situation and Update

An abundant fall season salmon catch will increase domestic production of roe and eggs in 2003. Imports are expected to fall due to increased domestic production and low market prices.

### Total Roe and Egg Consumption Forecasts to Fall in 2003

Market sources report that demand for salted roe during 2003 has been weak which, coupled with carryover inventories from last year, has driven down prices considerably for all product grades, reportedly down 20-25% per kilogram. Demand for roe and eggs marinated with soy sauce has reportedly remained relatively solid, particularly in the Japanese food service and prepared food markets.

### Japanese Production of Roe and Egg Forecast to Increase in 2003

Domestic production of roe and eggs is forecast to rise slightly to about 6,250 MT in 2003, due to a large expected domestic catch. (Note: Egg and roe production estimate based on the forecast ocean and river catches of 5%/2 of the total tonnage). Production of domestic roe and eggs marinated with soy sauce is expected to increase in response to strong demand.

### Japan's Roe and Egg Imports Expected to Fall in 2003

Total imports of roe and eggs in 2003 are forecast to fall by 10% to about 9,000 MT, due to carryover inventory from last year, low market prices, and increased domestic production. The U.S. share is expected to remain at about 80% (7,000 MT), with larger imports of roe offsetting smaller imports of eggs. Despite increased production of frozen Russian roe (from pink salmon), imports from Russia are expected to remain low. China, however, has boosted exports of processed (re-exported) eggs to Japan during 2003.

**Japanese Imports of Sujiko (Hard Roe)**
**January - December 2000 – 2002**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 02/01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | --World-- | 4,662 | 4,410 | 4,628 | 5% |
| 1 | United States | 3,451 | 3,104 | 3,126 | 1% |
| 2 | Denmark | 596 | 665 | 675 | 2% |
| 3 | Finland | 295 | 312 | 436 | 40% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Canada | 131 | 150 | 161 | 7% |
| 5 | Russia | 64 | 98 | 104 | 6% |
| 6 | Others | 123 | 81 | 126 | 56% |

**HS 030520030**
Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japan Imports of Sujiko (Hard Roe)**
**January - August 2001 – 2003**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| | | | | | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 03/02 |
| **0** | **--World--** | **2,596** | **2,637** | **2,733** | **4%** |
| 1 | United States | 1,679 | 1,474 | 1,939 | 32% |
| 2 | Denmark | 492 | 607 | 554 | -9% |
| 3 | Finland | 293 | 407 | 167 | -59% |
| 4 | Others | 133 | 149 | 72 | -51% |

**HS 30520030**
Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Imports of Ikura (Prepared Egg)**
**January - December 2000 – 2002**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| | | | | | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 02/01 |
| 0 | --World-- | 5,015 | 3,994 | 5,132 | 29% |
| 1 | United States | 4,370 | 3,280 | 4,003 | 22% |
| 2 | Canada | 454 | 325 | 637 | 96% |
| 3 | China | 13 | 124 | 251 | 103% |
| 4 | Russia | 161 | 194 | 223 | 15% |
| 5 | Finland | 11 | 21 | 13 | -39% |
| 6 | Others | 7 | 50 | 5 | -90% |

**HS 160430010**
Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Imports of Ikura (Prepared Egg)**
**January - August 2001 – 2003**
**January - August 2001 – 2003**

| | | | | | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 03/02 |
| **0** | **--World--** | **1,118** | **1,754** | **1,234** | **-30%** |
| 1 | United States | 957 | 1,349 | 880 | -35% |
| 2 | China | 42 | 121 | 197 | 63% |
| 3 | Canada | 46 | 107 | 112 | 5% |
| 4 | Russia | 5 | 162 | 39 | -76% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Others | 68 | 15 | 7 | -57% |

**HS 160430010**
Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Surimi Section**

**2004 Market Outlook**
Vietnam and Myanmar will join Thailand and India as suppliers of low-priced non-Pollock surimi to Japan in 2004. Low market prices for surimi will slow growth prospects for imports of high quality Pollock surimi from the United States, although prospects should be better for medium grade products. Competition among Asian suppliers of non-Pollock surimi will stiffen.

**2003 Market Situation and Update**
Relatively weak consumption of fish cake (and paste) products continues to limit Japan's ingredient demand for surimi in 2003. Imports are expected to drop by 5% to 295,000 MT due to weak market prices. Japanese manufacturers of surimi-based products are expected to continue sourcing low-priced domestic and Asian non-Pollock surimi. Japan's fish cake manufactures remain hesitant to buy relatively high-priced U.S. Pollock surimi.

**Poor Outlook for Japan's Surimi Market in 2003**
Japan's total demand for surimi in 2003 is forecast 2% below last year's level at 400,000 MT. Prices for products made with surimi have remained relatively weak during 2003 due to lethargic demand, including low-priced products made with non-Pollock surimi.

**Surimi Imports Expected to Drop in 2003 Due to the Depressed Market**
Based on January – August trade data, Japan's surimi imports are forecast to fall by 5% from last year to about 295,000 MT, due to weak ingredient demand and low market prices. The U.S. import share in 2003 is forecast at about 40% (117,000 MT), which is 13% lower than last year.

Wholesale prices of surimi have been trending down since early in 2003, particularly for high-grade products. U.S. offer prices have remained relatively high due to solid demand for white meat fillets and surimi in North America and Europe. Industry sources report that Japanese manufacturers are focusing on medium and lower grade U.S. Pollock surimi.

Japan's weak surimi market situation is also slowing imports of non-Pollock surimi from Asian suppliers. Imports from Thailand, which reached record levels last year, are projected to drop in 2003. Imports from India, which have grown rapidly over the past few years, are also expected to slow in 2003.

Competition in the Asian surimi production market is expected to increase when manufacturing plants in Vietnam and Myanmar become operational in 2004. Thailand, India and Indonesia are currently the primary Asian suppliers to the Japanese market.

**Japan's Surimi Production Expected to Increases in 2003**
Based on industry production data through August 2003, Japan's annual surimi production (cod/Pollock and Atka mackerel combined) is projected to increase by 2% to 105,000 MT. During the first eight months of 2003, surimi production in Hokkaido, which is Japan's major producing region, rose by 4% to 30,118 MT. A 12% decline in Pollock surimi production was more than offset by a 42% jump in surimi made from Atka mackerel. Production in other regions of Japan is expected to remain unchanged from last year.

**Japanese Surimi Imports**
**January - December 2000 – 2002**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 02/01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **--World--** | **271,283** | **312,763** | **310,803** | **-1%** |
| 1 | United States | 116,700 | 144,744 | 133,976 | -7% |
| 2 | Thailand | 79,732 | 86,342 | 100,689 | 17% |
| 3 | India | 9,178 | 16,467 | 17,498 | 6% |
| 4 | China | 12,987 | 13,072 | 15,083 | 15% |
| 5 | Argentina | 22,447 | 16,672 | 13,392 | -20% |
| 6 | Chile | 7,621 | 11,523 | 10,312 | -11% |
| 7 | Indonesia | 1,522 | 3,313 | 4,513 | 36% |
| 8 | Vietnam | 1,755 | 2,290 | 2,877 | 26% |
| 9 | Others | 19,342 | 18,340 | 12,464 | -32% |

**HS 03049012, 030490013, 030490014, 030490020, (030490093), 030490095, 030490099**
Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Surimi Imports**
**January - August 2001 – 2003**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | % Change 03/02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **--World--** | **187,413** | **184,441** | **155,341** | **-16%** |
| 1 | Thailand | 54,772 | 64,101 | 60,666 | -5% |
| 2 | United States | 80,780 | 68,252 | 50,022 | -27% |
| 3 | India | 11,080 | 12,833 | 13,301 | 4% |
| 4 | China | 8,044 | 9,710 | 9,915 | 2% |
| 5 | Argentina | 10,175 | 11,540 | 7,046 | -39% |
| 6 | Chile | 5,565 | 5,866 | 4,025 | -31% |
| 7 | Vietnam | 1,445 | 1,800 | 2,629 | 46% |
| 8 | Indonesia | 1,965 | 2,234 | 1,590 | -29% |
| 7 | Others | 13,587 | 8,105 | 6,146 | -24% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

## Pollock/Cod Roe Section

### 2004 Market Outlook

The impact of a mislabeling scandal coupled with high year-beginning stocks will likely maintain lower market prices for Pollack and cod roe in 2004, which may cut imports. Consumption is forecast unchanged in 2004. Japan's roe market will likely remain sensitive to food safety and mislabeling issues. The use of additives in processed seafood, especially roe, could become a hot topic among Japanese consumers.

**2003 Market Situation and Update**

A recovery in the consumption of Pollock and cod roes is expected in 2003, helping to increase imports. Imports from Russia, which plunged last year, are expected to account for most of the anticipated import gain in 2003. A mislabeling scandal involving a Japanese roe processor this fall has reportedly made consumers and retailers nervous, and could hamper sales of Pollock and cod roes during the remainder of the year, which could increase year-ending stocks.

**Japan's Roe Consumption Recovers in 2003, Aided by Lower Market Prices**

The market for Pollock and cod roes improved considerable in 2003, and total consumption is forecast to rebound from last year by 8% to 52,000 MT. Lower market prices are reportedly fueling increased household and food service consumption.

**Mislabeling Scandal May Slow Consumption Recovery**

News that a Japanese company mislabeled *mentai roe* (salted and spiced Pollock roe) this fall has further dented consumer confidence about food safety in Japan, and could slow roe consumption during the remainder of 2003. Market sources think this incident will push retailers to become more selective in purchasing roe, and that the Japanese Government will implement stricter inspections of roe manufacturers. The incident involved one of Japan's major roe manufactures, which reportedly failed to include information on the product label stating that the roe contained sodium nitrite. In addition, the level of sodium nitrite residue exceeded the allowable limit.

**Imports Expected to Rebound in 2003**

Japan's imports of Pollack and cod roe are forecast to rise by about 5% in 2003 to 46,000 MT due to improved market conditions. Much of the increase is attributed to imports from Russia, which recovered from a plunge last year. Imports of U.S. roe are expected to drop slightly in 2003, with the U.S. share estimated at about 48%.

**Domestic Production Will Remain Relatively Unchanged in 2003**

Landings of Pollock and cod at major Japanese ports were down several percentage points in 2003, which may result in a very slight decrease of Pollock and cod roe production in 2003. In order to conserve Pollock and cod resources, Hokkaido's fishery industry is reportedly implementing a voluntary program to keep the annual catch relatively constant.

**Japanese Cod and Pollock Roes Imports**
**January – December 2000 - 2003**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 02/01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **--World--** | **41,942** | **49,716** | **44,205** | **-11%** |
| 1 | United States | 15,207 | 23,388 | 24,544 | 5% |
| 2 | Russia | 12,605 | 14,285 | 8,262 | -42% |
| 3 | China | 5,810 | 5,334 | 6,252 | 17% |
| 4 | Korea, South | 5,830 | 4,131 | 4,178 | 1% |
| 5 | Chile | 192 | 570 | 298 | -48% |
| 6 | Others | 2,298 | 2,008 | 672 | -67% |

**HS 030270020, 030280020, 030520020, 160420014, and 160420013**
Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Cod and Pollock Roes**
**January - August 2001 - 2003**
**Unit: Metric Ton**

| Rank | Country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | % Change 03/02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **--World--** | **41,172** | **36,154** | **37,570** | **4%** |
| 1 | United States | 20,842 | 21,861 | 20,105 | -8% |
| 2 | Russia | 12,613 | 6,878 | 10,130 | 47% |
| 3 | China | 3,129 | 4,045 | 4,082 | 1% |
| 4 | Korea, South | 2,588 | 2,615 | 2,743 | 5% |
| 5 | Iceland | 859 | 140 | 275 | 97% |
| 6 | Others | 1,141 | 613 | 236 | -62% |

Source of Data: Japan Customs (World Trade Atlas)

**Japanese Salmon and Trout PS&D Table**

| PSD Table | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Japan | | | | | |
| Commodity | Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated (MT) | | | | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 01/2002 | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 |
| Beginning Stocks | 126000 | 126000 | 131000 | 131000 | 121000 | 126000 |
| Total Production | 240000 | 258000 | 230000 | 270000 | 0 | 255000 |
| Intra-EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Imports | 265000 | 270000 | 260000 | 225000 | 0 | 220000 |
| TOTAL Imports | 265000 | 270000 | 260000 | 225000 | 0 | 220000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 631000 | 654000 | 621000 | 626000 | 121000 | 601000 |
| Intra-EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Exports | 35000 | 34000 | 40000 | 45000 | 0 | 40000 |
| TOTAL Exports | 35000 | 34000 | 40000 | 45000 | 0 | 40000 |
| Domestic Consumption | 465000 | 489000 | 460000 | 455000 | 0 | 445000 |
| Other Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Utilization | 465000 | 489000 | 460000 | 455000 | 0 | 445000 |
| Ending Stocks | 131000 | 131000 | 121000 | 126000 | 0 | 116000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 631000 | 654000 | 621000 | 626000 | 0 | 601000 |

**Japanese Salmon and Trout Eggs/Roes PS&D Table**

| Commodity: Salmon/Trout Roes (1,000 Metric Tons) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 |
| | | Prelim. | OLD | Forecast | OLD | Projecte d |
| Beginning Stocks | 7 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Total Production | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Intra EC Imports | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Other Imports | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| TOTAL Imports | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 21 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 9 | 24 |
| Intra EC Exports | | | | | | |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dom. Consumption | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 16 |
| Other Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Utilization | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 16 |
| Ending Stock | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 8 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 21 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 0 | 24 |

**Japanese Surimi PS&D Table**

| PSD Table | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country** | **Japan** | | | | | |
| **Commodity** | **Surimi** | | | | | (MT) |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 01/2002 | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 |
| Beginning Stocks | 84000 | 84000 | 87000 | 84000 | 82000 | 81000 |
| Total Production | 113000 | 103000 | 110000 | 105000 | 0 | 110000 |
| Intra-EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Imports | 320000 | 311000 | 305000 | 295000 | 0 | 295000 |
| TOTAL Imports | 320000 | 311000 | 305000 | 295000 | 0 | 295000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 517000 | 498000 | 502000 | 484000 | 82000 | 486000 |
| Intra-EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Exports | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 3000 | 0 | 3000 |
| TOTAL Exports | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 3000 | 0 | 3000 |
| Domestic Consumption | 425000 | 409000 | 415000 | 400000 | 0 | 400000 |
| Other Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Utilization | 425000 | 409000 | 415000 | 400000 | 0 | 400000 |
| Ending Stocks | 87000 | 84000 | 82000 | 81000 | 0 | 83000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 517000 | 498000 | 502000 | 484000 | 0 | 486000 |

**Japanese Cod and Pollock PS&D Table**

| Commodity: Cod/Pollock Roe (1,000 Metric Tons) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 |
| | | Prelim. | OLD | Forecast | OLD | Projecte d |
| Beginning Stocks | 13 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| Total Production | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Intra EC Imports | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Other Imports | 50 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 0 | 43 |
| TOTAL Imports | 50 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 0 | 43 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 71 | 69 | 70 | 74 | 22 | 72 |
| Intra EC Exports | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dom. Consumption | 53 | 48 | 53 | 52 | 0 | 52 |
| Other Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Utilization | 53 | 48 | 53 | 52 | 0 | 52 |
| Ending Stock | 18 | 21 | 17 | 22 | 0 | 20 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 71 | 69 | 70 | 74 | 0 | 72 |

Note: This table is prepared by post